

DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED FOUR-POWER TREATY IS LAID BEFORE THE ARMS CONFERENCE BY LODGE

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE IS SUPPLANTED BY NEW AGREEMENT

Action Paves the Way to Acceptance of the American Proposals for Reduction of Naval Armaments and in a Large Measure Is Expected to Contribute to Settlement of Perplexing Chinese Questions.

Washington, Dec. 9. (By the Associated Press).—The Anglo-Japanese alliance, long regarded with apprehension by the American people, passed into history today when spokesmen of both nations at the arms conference accepted in its stead a new four-power agreement for preservation of peace in the Pacific to which the United States and France become parties.

This action, with fulfillment of details to follow, paves the way to acceptance of the American proposals for reduction of naval armaments and in large measure is expected to contribute to settlement of the Chinese questions.

Island Possessions.—Provisions of the agreement, which is in the form of a ten-year treaty, are confined to the "region of the Pacific ocean." The four powers are to respect each other's island possessions and to meet in consultation if a dispute arises or if the rights of any of the four are threatened by any other power.

The announcement was made by Senator Lodge at a plenary session of the arms conference and was followed by expressions of approval by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy, China and Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal.

To be binding on the United States the treaty must be ratified by the senate. Open war was declared on it by some "irreconcilables" of the Versailles treaty fight in the senate, but republican leaders and some democrats declared ratification was certain.

Signatures Not Affixed.—Signatures of the representatives of the powers have not yet been affixed, and the treaty will not be affixed until the expiration of the treaty.

The naval situation remains unchanged pending word from Tokyo, but there is a general confidence that the approval of the American 5-5-3 plan will be made unanimous in the very near future.

In lieu of signature, principal delegates have put their initials on the official copy of the treaty and Senator Lodge said this act was to be interpreted as meaning that the document has been "approved to all intents and purposes."

The agreement is expected to hasten decision not only on the naval ratio, but on all other issues. A British statesman went so far tonight as to declare that the treaty is "practically the break-up of the conference" so far as the major considerations are concerned.

One of the first impulses of some nations was to compare and contrast the treaty with the league of nations covenant.

By an official American spokesman it was pointed out that a feature of the league covenant is omitted from the four-power peace agreement. In Article X of the league the members agreed to "respect and preserve each other's territorial integrity," but in the new treaty the pledge is to "respect" territorial rights in the Pacific.

Omission of the guarantee to "preserve" the integrity of foreign nations is declared by the American delegates to constitute an all-important distinction between an

GROUP OF PACT HIGHLY PRAISED BY ENVOYS FROM THREE NATIONS

Representatives of Great Britain, France and Japan Wax Eloquent in Lauding New Agreement.

APPLAUD PUNCTURES PRESS OF LODGE

At the U. S. on Mandates Has Been in No Way Modified By the Treaty, Spokesmen State

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 10. (By the Associated Press).—In presenting the four-power treaty to the arms conference today, Senator Lodge said it had been accepted by the United States subject to a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations proceeding over Yap, and also with reservations relative to the mandated islands south of the equator.

It was explained by American spokesmen later that the attitude of the American government upon the mandates has been in no way modified by the treaty.

The conference also gave formal approval to several resolutions on Chinese problems adopted by the Far Eastern committee of the whole. The four points of Eilhu Road, the declaration on extra-territoriality, and the agreements relative to China's neutrality and future treaties affecting her were included in the resolutions spread formally on the record.

Shantung Negotiations.—Although the plenary session occupied the attention of the delegates until afternoon the Japanese and Chinese met and reported considerable progress in the Shantung negotiations. Next week the Far Eastern committee will resume its deliberations and it is possible another plenary session will be held early next week to record the agreement on naval ratio.

The hour devoted by the conference to the four-power treaty constituted a memorable chapter in the history of diplomatic relations. It was the first time since the signing of the Versailles treaty that the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, China and Belgium, The Netherlands and Portugal met in a single hall.

Article 2.—"If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient means to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation."

Article 3.—"This agreement shall remain in force for ten years, from the date of its signature, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months notice."

Article 4.—"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of the high contracting parties and shall take effect upon the deposit of ratifications which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate."

"The signing of this treaty," said Senator Lodge, continuing, "is the part of the United States subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the island of Yap and what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean, north of the equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded, and also to reservations with respect to what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean, south of the equator."

"It should be observed that the controversy to which the proposed treaty refers does not embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers."

"The conference will perceive that I spoke correctly when I referred to the treaty of the day as simple. To put it in a few words, the treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree

(Continued on Page Two.)

Arms Delegates See Advantage of U. S. in Air in Future Wars



The navy blimp C-7, flying over Washington, and a closeup of the cockpit, showing Lieut. Com. R. F. Wood, altitude pilot, smoking a cigaret, and another member of the crew smoking a pipe within a few feet of the inflated bag.

Washington, Dec. 10. (Special.)—It has been brought home forcibly to foreign diplomats attending the arms conference here that should America be one of the parties in a future war the U. S. can be expected to take the lead in the air fighting. For at the close of a recent session of the conference these foreign visitors saw in flight the navy dirigible C-7, inflated with the new gas which promises to revolutionize the use of such craft in coming wars.

The gas, helium, is non-inflammable and non-explosive. And the United States possesses the only source of supply of this gas in the world, as far as is known today.

Government officials point out that the value of helium can be readily seen by the layman when it is stated that a dirigible inflated with the gas would be explosion-proof and fireproof against aircraft guns of the enemy. Dirigible bags filled with the present form of gas used for balloons are easy prey for enemy planes and anti-aircraft guns. Experts are agreed that the new war, should one come, would be fought mainly in the air.

Helium was first listed as a new element when a bright yellow line observed in 1868. The gas is now extracted from natural gas in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas, where the navy maintains a production plant. It is escaping into the atmosphere now in a volume estimated as sufficient to inflate four bags a week. The known supply will be exhausted in twenty years unless conserved, experts believe.

If the large vessels containing the gas are capped the supply could be conserved and would last 100 years, it is estimated.

Several attempts to interest congress in taking steps to husband the supply have failed, experts say.

IRISH FREEDOM IS DEMANDED BY N. Y. CONVENTION

(By The Associated Press.) New York, Dec. 10.—Attacks on Great Britain and the peace terms offered Ireland, voiced by speakers at the convention of the Friends of Irish Freedom, today, were cheered by more than 1,700 delegates representing every state.

D. S. Cohan, state supreme court justice, who was elected permanent chairman, received an ovation when he declared Irish in America would never be satisfied and would never cease work until Ireland was granted a government "with the same institutions and the same freedom" that America has.

He also attacked British influences which, he said, were seeking to control American opinion.

"We give notice to England," he declared, "that Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes are not going to be able to have their present scheme of alliance put through any more than we will let them have their League of Nations."

AMENDMENT ADOPTED.—Toronto, Ont., Dec. 10.—The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada adopted an amendment to its rules today which will prevent any but Canadian citizens from competing in future Canadian track and field championships. The object is to encourage Canadian athletes.

FORMER TREASURER OF ARIZONA ARRESTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

(By The Associated Press.) Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 10.—Harry S. Ross, former treasurer of Arizona, was arrested today on an indictment charging him and P. K. Lewis, former president of the Central Bank of Wickenburg, with conspiracy.

The indictment, which was returned by the grand jury of the Superior Court of Maricopa county, charges that the two men conspired to defraud the state of Arizona of its funds.

Ross and Lewis are alleged to have conspired together in the following manner: Lewis, it is charged in the indictment, was the owner of the bank known as the Wickenburg bank, which was located in Wickenburg, Ariz.

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GARDNER'S FATE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF JURY

One of Four Verdicts May Be Returned Against Alleged Mail Bandit Under Instructions of Court.

(By The Associated Press.) Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 10.—The jury which has been trying Roy Gardner, escaped convicted mail robber, on a charge of robbing a mail car at Maricopa, Ariz., on November 2, began its deliberations at 1:17 o'clock this afternoon.

Gardner was indicted and tried in the United States district court here on three counts in connection with the robbery, but one count, alleging that he received a watch that was in the mail stolen at Maricopa, was dismissed by the prosecution just before the case was given to the jury.

The remaining two counts allege that he stole three mail sacks and that he stole a watch that was in the mail. Thomas A. Flynn, United States district attorney, explained the jury is a fine of \$2,000 or five years in jail.

Gardner still is awaiting trial on a charge of growing out of an attempt to rob a mail car here, in which he was captured by Herman F. Underhill, clerk in charge of the car.

Guilt of both counts: guilt of one count and not guilty of the other; not guilty of one or more of insanity. Either of the last two verdicts, he explained, would grant Gardner his liberty so far as the charge concerning the Maricopa robbery was concerned.

Gardner, however, already is under sentences totaling fifty years for two mail robberies. He was serving them when he escaped from Maricopa in September.

The maximum penalty for the offense with which Gardner was charged in the present trial, the court informed the jury, is a fine of \$2,000 or five years in jail.

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'FAGGED' YANKS SHOT IN FRANCE WATSON IS TOLD

Senator Continues to Press Charges That American Soldiers Were Executed Without Proper Trials.

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 10.—Names of more than 100 former service men were presented today to a senate committee by Senator Watson, democrat, of Georgia, who asked that they be brought there to testify in the investigation of his charges that American soldiers had been put to death in France without right of trial.

There was no intimation, as to how many would be summoned. Assurance, however, was given Senator Watson that every person would be called if he believed they were prepared to give testimony directly bearing on the charges.

Reads From Letters.—Senator Watson read extracts from many letters in which soldiers declared they knew of numbers of illegal executions. One soldier wrote that on a transport going to France four men were drowned for no apparent reason.

The senator undertook to show, and indeed announced he would prove, that the war department list of eleven executed soldiers did not include all men illegally hanged or shot by order of superior officers. A picture of what seemed to be a gallows in France, on which a rope was being hoisted and a neck of a condemned soldier, with several officers on the platform and scores on the ground, was presented by the senator, who testified that it was taken by a colonel, now in the service.

The officer's name was not revealed.

Picture Is Held.—Senator Watson stated that he desired to return the picture tonight but by direction of Senator Shields, democrat, of Tennessee, it was retained for the record, although Mr. Shields declared it was not worth while as evidence if the man who made it could not be found to testify.

Colonel W. E. Bethel, assistant judge advocate general, from whom the committee obtained the list of the eleven legal executions, was instructed to check over the Watson list and see if any were the same.

In a letter received from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt denying he had first hand knowledge of the killing of a soldier by an officer and the subsequent transfer of the officer to another command, Senator Watson explained that use of Mr. Roosevelt's name was due to a blunder. The letter was written by Colonel William Hayward, federal district attorney of New York, and a former officer overseas.

"Raps" American Legion.—Quoting from his statement, Chairman Brandegee, the senator said it was no surprise to him that the American legion, "composed principally of the officers who organized themselves in France to protect a militarism in this country, should whitewash themselves."

The commander of a legion post at Westville, Oklahoma, the senator said, had sent him the name of a man ready to testify that twenty-one Americans were executed in France without trial. Another soldier wrote that more than six hundred had been illegally killed in France.

"Did these men tell you why the soldiers were killed?" Senator Brandegee asked.

"Each case of ruthless killing," the senator replied, "it was stated that men were shot down because they were fagged and unable to walk."

MRS. DELMONT PLEADS GUILTY TO BIGAMY

(By The Associated Press.) Madera, Calif., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Basma Mado, a woman who swore to the San Francisco police court complaint charging Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle with murdering Virginia Rappe, pleaded guilty to bigamy today, and asked probation. A decision on her request will be made later.

The complaint Mrs. Delmont swore out reduced to one of manslaughter by the police and the jury which tried Arbuckle on it failed to agree.

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PACT WON'T GET THROUGH SENATE WITHOUT BITTER FIGHT, FORECAST

"Treacherous, Treasonable and Damnable," Declares Senator Reed of Missouri of New Agreement.

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 10. (By the Associated Press).—Indications of opposition in the senate to ratification of the four-power Pacific treaty developed today shortly after the new pact was announced at the arms conference.

Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, an "irreconcilable" in the long fight against the treaty of Versailles in a statement announced the new understanding as "treacherous, treasonable and damnable" and predicted "there would be a fight and a hot one."

Other senators of the irreconcilable group, or at least who were held comment but, speaking privately, indicated an unfriendly attitude toward the treaty. Senator Borah of Idaho, leading republican (irreconcilable) was one of those declining to comment.

Republicans generally, however, predicted ratification by an overwhelming vote and in this prediction were joined by a number of democrats, including leaders on that side of the senate. Many senators refused to commit themselves, declaring they wished to study the pact.

Democratic senators in a number of instances said they did not attach the importance to the document as a peace measure that was claimed in republican quarters and declared the pact "irreconcilable" and having a great similarity to the league of nations covenant.

Some democrats pointed to Article II, which binds the signatories to the rights of the Pacific islands are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, "to communicate" with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient means to be taken, jointly or separately to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

This they said, differed but little from Article X of the league covenant, which the republicans found most objectionable.

Senator Harrison of Mississippi, one of the democratic spokesmen in the senate, in his comment on the pact, declared that the treaty was "a veritable photograph of Eilhu Road, but notwithstanding its sugar coating, it is no more or less than a quadruple alliance between Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States by which they mutually bind each other to exert their joint power for the control of the Pacific and for the maintenance of the rights of each in the Pacific ocean, north of the equator."

"If we sign this treaty we bind ourselves to go to the assistance of Japan, France, Britain and the United States in the event that their insular dominions in the Pacific are threatened. I have quoted from the preamble, but the purpose is plain. The article means that these powers will assemble and will agree on the methods to be employed, which of course means that they will jointly go to war if necessary, or by their combined power of threats intimidate other nations."

"It is not only an entangling alliance, but it is an alliance which

(Continued on Page Two.)

HARRINGTON BOUND OVER TO THE GRAND JURY IN KEMPENICH CASE BEFORE HE HAS TOLD HIS STORY

Justice Delivers Rule on Case Instead of On Motion; Tondre Says Harrington Was Arrested Because He Withheld Information; Three Men Implicated in Death Mystery.

Justice of the Peace A. Archuleta, acting as preliminary trial judge at the Los Lunas hearing of Lucy Harrington, who was arrested on a charge growing out of the mysterious death of State Highway Commissioner Eugene Kempenich, sprang a surprise last night when, instead of giving a ruling regarding the case, he dismissed it.

At the completion of the state's case, proceeded to bind Harrington over to the grand jury on a charge of being an accessory after the fact and to fix his bond at \$2,500.

"Do I understand that we can not give testimony?" Felix Baca, one of the attorneys for the defendant, asked as he sprung to his feet. "That you bind him over to the grand jury without even hearing his testimony?"

Justice of the Peace Archuleta stated that as they had been arguing the case, he took it that he had no testimony to offer and that he fixed his bond at \$2,500.

Mr. Baca said for his bondsmen to step forward and in spite of efforts of District Attorney Fred Nichols to steer the proceeding back into normal channels, the bond was drawn and signed by Harry Davis and W. E. Harrington and A. L. Johnson.

Following the closing by the state of its evidence in the charge against Harrington of being an accessory after the fact, the defense moved that the case be dismissed for lack of evidence.

Turning to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Balfour said that Great Britain was well aware of the suspicion in America because the two-power agreement had been continued after causes for it had disappeared in the collapse of Germany and Russia. But the negotiations of twenty years, he continued, were not easily broken, and that break was compensated only by the merging of the old relationship into one of broader import which would bring satisfaction to every part of the empire.

"All Japan," Prince Tokugawa said, would likewise rejoice of the new arrangement, although, he added, the Japanese reproached the British expressions of appreciation over results of the old alliance. Representatives of the other nations confined themselves to simple declarations of approval, except in the case of China. Minister Sze adding that it was to be supposed the treaty would "supplement" by a further convention to which all the powers, including China, will be parties."

Scope of Agreement.—In outlining the scope of the four-power agreement, the speaker emphasized that "it applies only to the Pacific islands and in no way to China or any other part of the Asiatic mainland. In the view of some American delegates it applies not only to Hawaii, but to the American mainland because it is a vortex of the Pacific "defensive triangle" but also to all of the islands which make up the Japanese empire.

A British spokesman said that although the Japanese group was to be regarded as joining the provisions of the treaty, those belonging to The Netherlands were not to be considered as coming under the agreement, because the government was a party to it. In the same way, this spokesman said, the minor islands under Chinese sovereignty lay outside the treaty stipulations.

Empty Stocking Fund.—The Empty Stocking Fund has begun to come in. Contributions will be accepted by the business office of either the Herald or the Journal. All contributions will be acknowledged in both newspapers. The proceeds will be used by Rabbi Bergman and Captain Guest to give Albuquerque's poor a Merry Christmas.

In the comfort of our own surroundings, as we are unimpaired of those who will be sad or cold or hungry on Christmas day—and thereafter. Both duty and desire will prompt each of us to do our share.

Here are the contributions to date:

Evening Herald \$25.00
Albuquerque Morning Journal 25.00
Cash 1.00
Emily LaBelle 1.00
Mrs. S. P. Vorhes 1.00
C. W. Hunter 1.00
Cash 1.00
T. B. Crab 10.00
Kiwanis club 31.40
Mother 6.00
M. Miller 5.00
Edmund Tracy 1.00
Charles and Russell Wolf 1.00
Clintona P. Anderson 5.00
Leverett-Zapp company 5.00
M. P. Stamm 10.00
H. B. Honing 5.00

AT 2:30 P. M. TODAY

Promptly at the hour of 2:30 this afternoon thirty-nine automobiles will leave the Elk club, plotted in such instances by a club member, to collect discarded clothes from the doorsteps of our people. The entire city will be covered in an hour.

This is one method adopted by the community to keep Albuquerque warm this winter. The clothing collected will be sorted by the Salvation Army and distributed by Captain Guest and Rabbi Bergman. They will see that it goes where it will do the most good.

All manner of old clothing for either children or adults, is desired. Toys, which the children are willing to give to make other children happy, should be included in the package.

The Journal expresses the hope that one citizens will take the time to make this enterprise a great success. Its success means a decrease in the misery which otherwise will exist in the city this winter.

Follow instructions: Tie your knuckle well, mark it "Elk Club" and put it on your doorstep before 2:30 this afternoon. No door bell will be rung. The collectors will take only what is in sight and marked for them.

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Here are the contributions to date:

John McClellan	5.00
Junior Organization	2.00
Rebe June McEldred	1.00
Pignina Joyce Mersfelder	1.00
Martin Biersmith	1.00
Ernest Hall	1.00
Flossie D. Purdy	1.00
B. C. Smith	1.00
R. R. Sturges	.50
Roy Fernstrom	1.00
H. Piekrell	1.00
Roy Kirkpatrick	1.00
Fred Kirkpatrick	1.00
Thos. Hughes	5.00
Louis Helm	5.00
Don Higgins	1.00
Total	\$157.90

JAPANESE ARMY IN SIBERIA TO BE WITHDRAWN WHEN SITUATION WARRANTS, IS INDICATION NOW

A "Gentlemen's Declaration" Is Understood to Be Under Preparation; Maintenance of Troops There Has Caused a Strong Protest in Japan, Washington Reports.

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 10. (By the Associated Press).—A "gentlemen's declaration" concerning Siberia and presence of Japanese troops there is understood to be under preparation by the Japanese government. It plans are carried out, it is believed that the Japanese declaration may soon announce this declaration to the arms conference.

As now conceived, the declaration will embody Japan's word "an gentlemen," that the Japanese army of occupation in Siberia will be withdrawn when conditions make it possible—as soon as Japan can secure some "reasonable guarantee" that the lives and property of Japanese residents will be safeguarded and that some protection will be afforded in the Siberian districts adjacent to Korea.

It is intimated that Japanese believe such a declaration would "clear the air" as to the Siberian situation, and while it would allow the status quo to continue, it would place Japan on her honor to evacuate the country as early as possible.

Japanese forces entered Vladivostok in 1919 following a suggestion from the American government that the two nations unite in an expeditionary force to permit proper evacuation of the Czech-Slovak troops who had been fighting with success in the interior and who desired repatriation. By the spring of 1920 all powers except Japan had withdrawn their troops.

Maintenance of the Japanese troops in Siberia has caused a strong movement in Japan against their remaining so long a time. The Japanese government has been negotiating with representatives of the Far Eastern republic of China seeking to arrange a trade agreement opening the country, but the negotiations have not succeeded.

"NORMALCY" IN ERIN.—Belfast, Dec. 10. (By the Associated Press).—Rival crowds stormed each other vigorously tonight until they were dispersed by the police.